The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 52 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto..... „ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding Insertions.. „ 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gusdur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay ..... 3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah....31st & 4th
„ Kurrachee	„ Bushire ....
„ Guadur	„ Linga .....
„ Muscat	„ Bunder Abbas.
„ Bunder Abbas.	„ Muscat .....
„ Linga	„ Guadur ....
„ Bushire	„ Kurrachee ....
Arrive Bussorah ...	Arrive Bombay ...

Bombay, 10th March, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on..... 19th and 25th.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 810 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharps, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Cocanada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	22
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	23
„ Tuticorin.....	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	26
„ Galle	21	„ Colombo.....	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry	25	„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Cocanada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore.....	2
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,625 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. H. Parsons, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April, at noon, calling at Vingorla on the voyage if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

Bombay, 17th March, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Karanja.	Rewas.	Dharamtur.	Oorun	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
Second Class.....	0 8	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 15
ThirdClass	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 8

The Dharramtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A. M and Dharramtur at 1 P. M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

THE first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M. viz:—

Unjunwell. Malwan.
Rutnagherry. Vingorla.
Jeytapoor. Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 5th March, 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

"HYDRABAD" to sail about 5th April.

THE above A 1 Ship have splendid accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1868.

RE SHIP "FEZ ROBANEE."—With reference to the Advertisement for Sale of the right, title, and interest of Hajee Abdool Latiff Cadoo, the abovementioned Ship by the Sheriff of Bombay on the 18th and 19th days of March instant, we hereby give notice that the said Ship is mortgaged to us as a security for the repayment of Rs. 76,000 and upwards, and that the particulars of such mortgage may be ascertained by applying to our constituted Attorney in this behalf, Messrs. H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.—Dated this 12th day of March 1868.

ROBERT & CHARRIOL, Calcutta.
by the abovenamed,
H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1¼-inch double OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s. 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED. Gilt insides 1-inch 3s. 6d per dozen, 6 feet; 2-inch ditto 5s. 1¼-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1-inch 10s. per dozen 1½ inch ditto 15s.; 1¾-inch ditto 21s., 9 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s. per dozen: Rings 2s per gross. GEORGE RESS, 57; Drury Lane, London. Estab 1800

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE, FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists so 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which thereis Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 18, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE—NOT LIABLE TO FORFEITURE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY is prepared to grant Policies as above, at ordinary and moderate rates of Premium, on approved Lives.

Forms of Proposal and every information to be had at the Society's Offices.

J. L. NAPIER HAY,
Secretary in India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th February 1868.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BABHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	...11	to 36
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	...16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	„ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	.....	„ 16
BADHAM'S Superfine Grey Merino Socks	.....	„ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	16	„ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	„ 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	... 3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	... 3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	... 4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	... 4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	... 6	„ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	... 7	„ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	... 6	„ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	„ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per dos. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts	7	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts	7	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	„	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot	„	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	„	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace	„	3
Guyots West End	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag	„	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„	2 „ 3
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	„	2 „ 6

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

LANDED per Ship "SOPHIA JOAKIM."

HATS.

CHRISTY'S Black Silk Hats	Rs.	12 8
LINCOLN & BENNETT'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	„	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	„	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Drab Felt Hats	„	8 8
ELLWOOD & SON'S Helmets assorted.		
CHRISTY'S HATS, assorted	„	4 12

BADHAM & Co.
Agents for Ellwood & Son.

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

LANDED per P. & O. Steamer "BARODA."

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, made specially for B. & Co. sewn with thread. Doe and Dog Skin Gloves.

For Sale. Thomas's Sewing Machines. Rs. 225.
Apollo House. Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Co. beg to draw the attention of TRAVELLERS and others to their "SPECIAL KIT" prepared and always on hand. The Kit comprises everything necessary at a moderate cost, and can only be procured at BADHAM & COMPANY'S, Apollo House.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

BOMBAY AND COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 7-8 (RUPEES SEVEN and ANNAS EIGHT) per SHARE, will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of this Company, No. 24 Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY next, the 18th Inst., between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, and on every FOLLOWING WEDNESDAY during the the same hours.

Shareholders who have not yet sent in their Allotment Letters and Share Certificates for registration and examination are requested to do so without delay.

J. A. & J. SHAW, Liquidator.

Bombay, 12th March 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhar* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

WINDING UP.

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have still on hand a considerable portion of their STOCK, which they are now SELLING OFF for CASH only at prices which they venture to think will please all who may favour them with orders.

Their Stock is of too varied a nature to detail fully, but the following list will give a slight idea of what it consists:—

AIR-TIGHT TIN BOXES; TRAVELLING BATHS WITH COVER, LOCK AND KEY; TAPER, HIP, AND SPONGING BATHS; TOILET CANS AND PAILS; MEDICINE CHESTS; SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS; ELECTRIC MACHINES; SPECTACLES; EYE GLASSES; FLOWER VASES; TOILET REQUISITES; METAL SOAP BOXES; FLESH GLOVES; HAIR BRUSES AND COMBS; TOOTH BRUSHES; REQUISITES FOR THE SICK CHAMBER AND NURSERY; SELTZOGENES FOR MAKING SODA WATER; HYDROMETERS; THERMOMETERS; MEERSCHAUM, BRIER, AND CLAY PIPES. CHERRY STEMS, CIGARETTE PAPER, MACDOUGAL'S POWDER, CONDY'S FLUID, MURRAY'S SPECIFIC, GOA POWDER, an infallable cure for Ringworm, GRANULAR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, CHELTENHAM SALTS, COD LIVER OIL, DR. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, HOCKINS' SEIDLITZ, BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, MACASSAR-OIL, ODONTO, FEEDING BOTTLES, NURSEY LAMPS, ROBBS' BISCUITS, &c.

An excellent assortment of CRICKET BATS, and BALLS, Gun Metal and Steel QUOITS.

They are also prepared to fill MEDICINE CHESTS of any size on most moderate terms.

R. Co. would particularly beg to call the attention of Messrs, Importers of Wine, and Manufacturers of Ærated Waters to their immense stock of CORKS, suitaole for bottles of every size.

They would also invite the notice of WHOLESALE BUYERS to the following STORES, which they will supply at special quotations according to quantity:—

STOPPERED AND COMMON BOTTLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ETHER FOR ICE MACHINES, WASHING SODA, BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILLA, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, HOCKINS, SEIDLITZ, PERFUMES BY VIOLET AND LUBIN, BAR AND FANCY SOAPS in great variety.

A small consignment of LIGHT BREAKFAST CLARET, which requires no recommendation beyond the Vintner's name, J. J. Bordes.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts, bottled here, Rs. 4-8-0 per dozen nett, Discount on large orders.

A BANKER'S SAFE, measuring 6ft. by 4½ft. by 2½, well worthy the attention of Merchants.

A PALANQUIN SHIGRAM in good order.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance.

P.S.—Messrs. R. & Co. take this opportunity of thanking those of their Constituents who have so kindly answered their call for the payment of outstandings, and trust that those who may still be in arrears will be good enough to pay what they owe to the Firm as early as possible.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to draw the attention of the Public to the carefully selected Goods which he has in stock as described below:—

ORGANS.—Magnificent Self-Acting Organs, also a few Hand Organs. The Self-Acting Organs play several Indian Airs, besides Orchestrial Music.

PIANOS.—Drawing Room Grand Tone Pianos by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart. Solid American Walnut.

MUSICAL BOXES.—Of great variety, playing the most popular English, Foreign, and Indian Airs.

GERMAN CONCERTINAS. J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

EMBROIDERY.—A large stock of CUSHIONS and SLIPPERS just received.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, comprising FLOWER VASES. BOUQUET-HOLDERS. &c. &c.

LOOKING GLASSES, suitable for Travellers and the Toilette. J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

WALL PAPER, and BORDERS to match, in great variety.

GOLD BEADINGS, for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

ENGLISH and COUNTRY-MADE TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS to match, also COUNTERPANES.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

QUININE.—Just received a fresh supply of QUININE at Rs. 5 per ounce.

A considerable Discount allowed to Wholesale Purchasers and Medical Practitioners.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.—HAVANNA CIGARS, in boxes of 100 each. PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS in boxes of 250 each. TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS Nos. 1 and 2.

TOBACCO.—THOMAS BEAR'S LATAKIA, IMPERIAL, BIRD'S-EYE, SMOKING MIXTURE, &c.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE—Just imported direct from Oporto, a consignment of excellent old PORT WINE, at Rs. 24 per dozen, or Rs. 2-8 per bottle, for *cash only*.

Shortly expected best Madeira, Claret and Sherry.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D. S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by astaff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

MEDICINE CHESTS of every size and form; from the large regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak chests for private use.

Persons travelling or residing at a distance from dispensaries should never be without one of these useful requisites, which may, at any time, be the means of saving life.

Explorers or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with waterproof covers and straps for protection and portability.

Besides having there particular patterns made in England, D. S K. & Co. employ their own mechanics here to alter or construct chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

D. S. KEMP AND Co.'s Medical Circular.

English Vaccine Lymph in capillary Tubes.

The following Salts of Quinine:—

Arseniate,
Phosphate,
Lactate,
Kinate,
Urate,
Hydriodate.

Phloridzine,
Berberine,
Cetrarine,
Piperine,
Extractum Physostigmatis,
Tinctura Physostigmatis, a reliable preparation.
Aperient Lemonade Bottles and Half Bottles.
Pancreatine for assisting the digestion of fat at meals.
Inhalers for the Exhalations of the British Pharmacopœia.
Lee's Mercurial Vapour Baths.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S SOLID EXTRACT OF MUTTON—although inferior in flavor to the Liquid Extract, is, from its lower price and greater excellence, remarkably adapted as an article of food.

A pamphlet containing upwards of thirty receipts (principally furnished by the Chôf de Cuisine, Carlton Club) for preparing Soups, Sauces, Gravies, Sandwiches, &c., will be supplied on application.

1 in pots—Rs. 2, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—At prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS (Wills of Bristol).

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,
22, APOLLO STREET,

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and earlier by appointment.

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Bungalows for Groups, Views, &c., without any extra charge.

Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albertsand other Guard Chains, of first-Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A large collection of views, groups, and characters C. D. V. are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

CASHMEER AND UMRITSUR
SHAWL DEPOT AND AGENCY.

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, have the honor to inform those who have hitherto been pleased to deal with them, and the public of India in general, that they continue to supply either—at once from their own extensive Stores,—or to order, when special patterns or manufactures may be required,—every article made of Shawl, wool, (technically known as Pushmeena, because manufactured of Pushm,) and that they have now a large and varied Stock of genuine Cashmeer Shawls (long and square), and Umritsur ditto, which designation includes the looms of Noorpoor, Jelalpoor, Loodeeana, &c., &c. Their Muleeda shawls, long and square, braided in Silk and of the newest patterns, are very handsome, and peculiarly suited for cold climates, Muleeda is sold (as also Puttoo) in pieces.

Their Chogas, Opera Cloaks, Table Covers, &c., (prepared to order chiefly) are universally sought after. Their Dress pieces, Scarfs, Polkas, &c., similarly prepared to order) are the admiration of all purchasers, while their Chudders (woven of the finest Cashmeer [shawl-wool thread) have obtained a world wide reputation. No less than four hundred were sold at the last Paris and London Exhibitions and the enquiries for them in Paris, this year, were so numerous that D. S. and C. M. feel assured thousand, might have been disposed of, had they been available Varieties of these are on hand, with needle-work Shawl border, braid borders and plain black borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs., according to quality and work. The price of the more ordinary ones is from 33 to 37 Rs.

The Silks, manufactured to the order of Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, have been greatly admired; and it may be stated, in witness of their claim to public support, in every branch of their business, that they hold Certificates of Honorable mention, Silver medals without end from Paris, London, Lahore, Jubbulpore and Agra, and one of the three gold medals awarded by the Punjab Exhibition of 1864, in proof of the superior excellence of the items they exhibited.

They are prepared to receive orders from Officers Commanding Regiments, European or Native, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, for Silk Sashes, Kummerbunds, Pugrees, &c. but require samples, as a guide, in most instances, as patterns vary so much.

Note.—Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, take the opportunity of stating that with the view or saving all unpleasant references, their prices are fixed, and that they will on no account, abate anything on the same, whether the orders they may be favored with are large or small.

Those who are good enough to favor them with orders will be pleased to furnish their full address.

A Detailed List of goods, with approximate prices, will appear in the next issue of this paper.

DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL.
Umritsur, 1st October 1867. Shawl Dealers and Agents.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—Required for Service at Zoola, Abyssinia, Twelve Native ENGINEERS of 3rd Class.

Applications, forwarding Copies of Testimonials to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, an airy substantial BUNGALOW, situated in Camateepoora Bazaar Street, near the Byculla Hotel, with Stable attached. Water Pipes are laid in all suitable places.

For Rent and further particulars apply to Messrs HEERALALL & Co., at their Office No. 6 Rampart Row.

TO LET.—ROOMS IN GRANT BUILDINGS.—The two houses in Forbes Street, next to Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

The house No. 6, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. Stabling near the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to REMINGTON and Co. Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

NOTICE.—TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation):—

House No. 1, at present occupied by J. P. Green, Esq., Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 4, at present occupied by Proctor-Sims, Esq. Rent Rs. 250.

Possession can be had before the 1st proximo.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th March 1868.

NOTICES.

BOARD and RESIDENCE may be had in a respectable PRIVATE FAMILY residing in the Fort. Apply by letter to "O.," Office of this Paper.

9th March 1868.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Landed from Ship *Rutland*, from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned:—

2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
200 Cases Turpentine.
200 Barrels Rosin.
50 Boxes Clocks.
60 Tubs fresh Butter in Jars, 2½ pounds each.
50,000 Feet Deal boards.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION — HIGH COURT.—Suit No. 966 of 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL BANKING CORPORATION of INDIA and the EAST .....*Plaintiffs.*

vs.

HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF CADOO.....*Defendant.*

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of March instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of moveable property issued on the 3rd day of March, in the above suit) will be put up for sale by Public Auction, in the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay, the undermentioned moveable property of the abovenamed Hajee Abdool Latiff Cadoo:—The Ship "Fez Robanee," her Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 22,635-11-2 for debt and interest, and further interest on the said sum at the rate of six per cent. per annum until payment. The sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said defendant in the above specified property.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

ANDREW HAY, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 3rd March 1868.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
WINE MERCHANTS.
Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 and in Bombay in 1842.
REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Buenos Ayres,

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSRS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for ess than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do not admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

	per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Qts.	Pts.
Labelled & Branded...Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do... ... „ 25	„ 13½
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do... ... „ 21	„ 11½
„ 3—Larose, Yellow capsule, do... ... „ 18	„ 10
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do... ... „ 16	„ 9
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule, do... ... „ 15	„ 8½
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule, do... ... „ 13	„ 8
Sauterne, Red capsule, do... ... „ 20	„ —

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded.....	Rs.	32
Nuits, ditto	„	26
Macon, ditto	„	21

CHAMPAGNES.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded, Rs.	36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling, ditto	„ 31	„ 17
Good Sparkling, ditto	„ 26	„ 14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded .....Rs.	36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„ 31	„ 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Braunberger, do.....	„ 26	„ ...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 36	„ ...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do.....	„ 26	„ ...
„ „ Hocheimer, do.....	„ 23	„ ...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption. Qts.

Amontillado, very choice and superior.....	Rs.	32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	„	30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale.....	„	28
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry.	„	22
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry.....	„	22

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal	1,750 prshare
1,015,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay	59 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New	3 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 pershare
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 pershare.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	185pershare.
800,000	100	25	13½	China Bank	52 pershare.
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	270 p ct pm.
1,800,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London	No quot.
1,000,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	14
				London & China Ba.	18½ p.
3,750,000	100	1,000	9	Madras Bank	69 p. ct.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	130
500,000	250	150	12	Oriental Bank	435 p.s
600,000	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	83 p. s
	250	100	....	Guzerat Bank	65 [illegible]

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob	76 persh.
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	70 p. sha

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,570	.....	Bombay Ship Co.	2,725 per shar
250,000	2,500	2,570	26	S. Coast. and River Steam Co.	555 per share
500,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	2,675 per share
180,000	4,000	3,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	1,500 per share
150,000	500	500	.....	Vigas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	130 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per shar

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10.00	5,200	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	625 per share
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co.	555 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	85 sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,180	....	Freire Land Co.	145 per share
150,000	5,000	4,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	565 per share
....	2,000	1,300	25 p.	Port Canning	360
2,150,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co.	945

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16 to 1s. 0d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 10 2s. 0d.
Calcutta	At sight	990.
Do.	30 days' sight	992.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99.
China	60 days' sight	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 percent.
Mercantile Bills		8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	80½
" " " "	1842-43	
" " " "	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	106½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	103½
Five and a half per cent.		111½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan		111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 325
Gazeka	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 320
German Crowns	" 310
Five-Franc Pieces	" 283
Bar Silver	" 108-8
Gold Leaf	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	" 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 17TH MARCH 1868.

			PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee	Old		155 to 160
Akote			
Khandeish			145 to 150
Barsee			
Dhollera			175 to 180
Bhownuggur			
Broach			180 to 182
Vingoria			165 to 167
Compta			165 to 167
Dharwar Saginned			175 to 177
Oomrawuttee	New		190 to 195
Akote			
Broach			210 to 215
Dhollera			
Bhownuggur			198 to 205
Veeravul			170 to 175
Ready Sales			800 Candies.
For delivery			650 "

Market firm.

BENGAL COMMERCIAL, MARCH 11.

Government Securities.—The 4 and 5½ per cents were in demand. Several transactions in 4 per cents took place at Rs. 8-10 and 8-8 discount, and two or three at 8-6. 5 per cents of 1856-57 were bought, only for small investment orders, at 7-2 and 7-4 premium. In 6½ per cents no business reported; towards the afternoon there were buyers at Rs. 12-8, but no seller under Rs. 13-0 premium.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures sold at Rs. 4-4 to 4-6 premium.

Bank of Bengal shares were bought for orders, at Rs. 1,775. A good number of National Bank shares sold at Rs. 129. Equitable Coal Co.'s shares changed hands at Rs. 190, exclusive of dividend.

The transactions reported in Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares were at Rs. 360 for cash, and a time-bargain, at Rs. 370 for delivery in 10 days.

Several sales of Spence's Hotel Co.'s shares were effected at Rs. 17.

A small lot of Dehra Doon Tea Co.'s shares were effected at Rs. 14.

Durrung Tea Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 65 discount or Rs. 30 per share.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 17.

Tyacke, Lieutenant, Colonel, 100th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Mecan Meer.
Mackey, Quarter Master, 106th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Mecan Meer.
Campbell, Captain, 5th B. S. A., from Madras.
Searle, Lieutenant, 46th Regiment, from Poona.
Houston, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Service, on sick leave, from Madras.
Bather, Sub-Conductor, Barrack Department, on duty, from Declaice.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 17.

Purcell, Captain, Ordnance Department, on sick leave, to Neilgheries.
Lennox, Captain, 23rd Regiment Madras N. I., to join, to Quilon.
Hervey, Colonel, 47th Regiment M. N.I., to join, to Cannanore.
Longheed, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Madras.
Hartigan, Lieutenant, 5th N. L. I., to rejoin, to Belgaum.
Merriman, Captain, R. E., on duty, to Kurrachee.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—17TH MARCH.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10 0	Nominal.
" Liverpool		£20 s. 0d. to £2 5
By Overland Route		£70 s. 0d. to £7 10
To China	Rs. 10 to 15 per bale.	
" Mauritius	No business.	

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
Mar. 16	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, March 14.
17	Gunga (s)	Bonfellow	Suez, March 1.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Mar. 17	Wide Awake	Nacoda	Aden.
	Futtay Salam	Mossy	Annesley Bay.
	Preston	Donald	Annesley Bay.
	Busheer (s)	Mathew	Calcutta.
	Governor Higginson (s)	Sanders	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Tilly (s)	Platts	Kurrachee.
	British Peer	Porter	Liverpool.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa.
	Jadool Barry	Nacoda	Annesley Bay.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Dilkusree*, Bassett, to Annesley Bay.
Ship *Bebington*, Warland, to Liverpool.
Ship *Statelie*, Hogg, to Liverpool.
Ship *Duuleep Singh*, Jennings, to Liverpool.
Barque *Harmonian*, Nielson, to Akyab.
Ship *Holden*, Eckstein, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Malacca*, to China.
Steamer *Carbatic*, to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Mangalore*, to Liverpool.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passenger, on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABOUT 1,500 cubic yards of EARTH, in the Byculla Locomotive Depot, are to be disposed of. For further particulars apply at Office of CHIEF RESIDENT ENGINEER, G. I. P. RAILWAY, Byculla.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

RECEIVED by the last Mail Steamer—
HAM, BACON, and CHEESE.
No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

WANTED, an EAST INDIAN or PORTUGUESE ASSISTANT, thoroughly qualified to superintend a PARCEL AGENCY and the CORRESPONDENCE connected with it. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem. Address "O.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

A MISSIONARY MEETING, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at a quarter past 5 P.M.
Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. WATSON (Dundee), and the Rev. J. CLARK (Gyah).
Bombay, 17th March 1868.

CAPE HORSES FOR SALE.—Expected daily to arrive from the Cape of Good Hope, by the Ship *Belle of the South*, 60 well-bred, short-legged, active HORSES, expressly selected for Artillery, Cavalry, and Carriage purposes. Due Notice will be given of the Ship's arrival.
Bombay, 17th March 1868.

PIANOFORTE HARMONIUM, OR HARMONY.—Mr. R. H. L. ROMER, Student of the Royal Academy of Music, and formerly Pupil of Messrs. Brinley Richards, Lindsay Sloper, and John Goss (St. Paul's Cathedral, London,) will be glad to give a limited number of finishing Lessons.—Terms moderate. Address SOUNDY & Co. care of

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—A FIRST DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of FOURTEEN FIFTEEN (10) per SHARE, will be made at the Office of the Association, No. 19, David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, on and after MONDAY the 23rd instant. Shareholders when applying for payment are requested to produce Provisional Share Certificates or Allotment Letters with Second Call Receipts.

M. R. DE QUADROS,
A. C. BRICE,
AMBARAM KEVALRAM,
MOTICHUND MANECKCHUND,
Bombay, 16th March 1867. } Liquidators.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the ERECTION of TEAKWOOD PALISADING at the HARBOUR DEFENCES' WORKSHOPS, Mazagon, will be received by the undersigned, at his Office in the Pendalls, on the Esplanade, up to 2 P.M. on the afternoon of the 25th instant.
Further particulars regarding plans, specifications, quantities, &c. connected with the above work can be learnt on personal application to this Office during office hours.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. DOVETON, Lieut. R. E.,
Offg. Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay, Defences' Offices, 17th March 1868.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED PER STEAMER "CARNATIC."

OLD DECCAN DAYS, by Miss Frere, illustrated by Miss C. Frere ..... Rs. 9 0
*** *The first consignment of this book is exhausted, but orders are being registered for the additional copies expected.*

QUEEN'S REGULATIONS for the Army. New Edition, 1868	0 12
DARWIN on the Domestication of Animals and Plants. 2 vols.	21 0
GUTHRIE'S Studies of Character	5 12
WEALE'S Series. The Slide Rule	2 4
SIR CUSACK RONEY'S Rambles on Railways	11 4
SWAYNE'S Lake Victoria, or Nile Explorations	5 12
TOM BROWN'S School Days. Golden Treasury Series	3 8
ROBINSON CRUSOE. Globe edition	2 12
LAXTON'S Builders' Price Book	3 0
SIR ROUNDELL PALMER'S Book of Praise, Hymnal Music	2 12
BINN'S Orthographic Projections	6 12
FORBES' Persian Grammar	9 8
——Hindustani Grammar	7 8
K. JOHNSTON'S Map of India, in case for pocket	6 0
AYTOUN'S Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers. Illustrated, morocco	25 0
BAGSTER'S Critical Greek and English Testament, morocco	9 0
MACAULAY'S Lays of Ancient Rome. Illustrated	8 0
MURRAY'S Hand-book to Italy. 2 vols	23 4
HOZIER'S Seven Weeks' War. 2 vols	21 0
INGOLDSBY LEGENDS. Illustrated 4to, morocco	32 0
NEW Commercial Code of Signals	9 0
LONDON Post Office Directory, 1868	20 0
BAKER'S Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia	16 0
HARDWICK'S Photographic Chemistry	5 12
HAMPLETON'S Engineers' Commonplace Book	3 12
GUSTAVE DORE'S Historical Cartoons	5 12
GLOBE SHAKSPERE. Half russia	5 12
ONCE A WEEK. Vol. July to December 1867	8 0
MRS. CAUDLE'S Curtain Lectures. Illustrated	9 0
SOUTHGATE'S Many Thoughts of Many Minds	3 12
SHELTON'S Dictionary of Every Day Difficulties in the English Language	4 8
MARRYATT'S Poor Jack	2 4
DICKENS'S Works. Vols. 1 to 8. Charles Dickens' edition. To Subscribers	4 8
MARRYATT'S Poor Jack. Illustrated	4 8
BURTON'S Anatomy of Melancholy	13 8
SMITH'S Classical Dictionary. 8vo	8 0
OGILVIE'S Students' English Dictionary	4 4
" Scholars' ditto	
Remaining from last Mail's arrivals.	
HEPWORTH DIXON'S "Spiritual Wives," 2 vols	21 0
ROSSER'S Self-Instructor in Navigation	8 0
SEDDON'S Rambles in the Rhine Provinces. *Photographs*	31 8
BURGE'S Maritime Law	8 0
ILLUSTRATED London News. 2 volumes, 1867	27 0
STATESMAN'S Year Book, 1868	8 0
KEITH JOHNSTON'S General Gazetteer. *New edition* 1868. *Half russia*	27 0
THOMSON'S Lunar Tables	7 8
MARSHMAN'S History of India, 3 vols	17 4
MARRYATT'S Code of Signals	9 0
HOOK'S Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury. Vols. V. and VI	21 0
LEFROY'S Hand Book of Field Service	5 0
TENNYSON'S Poems. 6 Vols. *White vellum*	80 0
A'BECKET'S Comic History of Rome	5 12
INTELLECTUAL OBSERVER, Vol. XII	8 10
ROGET'S Animal and Vegetable Physiology. 2 vols	9 0
NELIGAN'S Medicines, by Macnamara. Seventh edition	13 8
RAMSBOTHAM'S Obstetric Medicine and Surgery. Fifth edition	16 8
NAQUET'S Modern Chemistry, by Cortis	15 12
FERGUSON, THE ASTRONOMER, Memoirs, &c.	10 8
MAJOR MALLESON'S History of the French in India	12 0
BARLOW'S Practice of Medicine	8 0
NIMMO'S Handy Books, viz. :—Poultry, Domestic Medicine, Domestic Management, European History, Engineering, Geology. Each	0 12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS :—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Steam Ship "GUNGA," having arrived with balance of Cargo ex "SESOSTRIS," and portion of the "ISIS" Cargo, Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading with Custom's Manifest at the Office of the undersigned, and take delivery of their Goods at the Boree Bunder.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Bombay, 18th March 1868.

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MESSRS. MACKENZIE, LYALL, & Co., of Calcutta, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 1st April, proximo (if not previously disposed of) by order of the mortgagees—

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POSTAL NOTICES

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona by Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after packet letters, 1 P.M.
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Registered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M. and from noon 2 to 5 P.M.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the *time named* :—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close	An after Packet will be made.
China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong	15th and 30th.	6 P.M. previous evening.	7 A.M. on the day of departure;
Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Natal, Reunion, St. Helena, Muscat	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Persian Gulf, Bussorah, Bagdad, Juinaghierry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Beypore, Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Tellicherry	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None
Kurrachee	Every Saturday.	1 noon on the day of departure.	None.
	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolahs.	50 Tolahs.	100 Tolahs.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond.
	miles.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Notexceeding	300	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
"	600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
"	900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
"	1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above	1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	"

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1868.

It is now very close upon a century since Junius, by his able disquisitions, set to rest for ever the question of employing a vigilant censor to pick holes in newspapers publishing versions of parliamentary debates, basing his arguments on the informality of deciding between law and privilege, unless the object were to secure a material inconvenience to the public service, and further to reduce the range of legal liberty. The freedom of the Press, and its right to that freedom, has ever involved the best and highest interests of the people; our newspaper institutions stand acknowledged as a powerful public-spirited element, and an honest representative of the wants of our progress, and a faithful guardian of our sacred rights. M. Thiers, in reviewing the French Press, passed upon it many eulogiums for the good effected by it before the evil day had come near it, which leaves us to premise that once it held a position correlative to the Press in England, and, consequently, is as much the *palladium* of a Frenchman's rights and privileges, as it is, and ever will be, that of an Englishman's; and on this ground the impartial critic must begin to build his opinions of the proposed treatment of the French Press. We perceive from the Home publications, that a function, akin to that exercised by Lord Marchmont, in the House of Peers in 1771, over printers, is about to be created in the latter days of this century, to arbitrate on the conduct of French Newspapers; and the wisdom of an enlightened Emperor has seen fit to extend to his legislature the power to gag, while to the temporising mercies of the imperial magistracy will be entrusted, in the double capacity of judge and assessor, the good conduct of the Press. We must congratulate ourselves when we contemplate the future prospects of the fourth estate in France, although it would seem M. Thiers has been convinced to the contrary, by the subtle logic of his subtle theories, on the freedom of the Press. Apart from advocating against certain improprieties in his views, we simply mean to draw attention to its absurdities in a practical light; perhaps it is the leaven of such and similar absurdities that go to make for the two countries, England and France, as we are told, different stamps of governing men. He is, moreover, so full with the wisdom of his Machiavellian philosophy, that he lays it down *ipso facto* as an axiomatic condition, that law must be opposed to the mischief a free Press may commit against the peace of society, whereas within the memory of a generation, older than the present by several, the Press has been acknowledged in its place as faithfully presiding over the well-being of society in its comprehensive signification—it has, in unmistakable terms, defended the people's rights, and constituted itself a power in the international growth and prosperity of the land. It is confessedly the best friend of the Chief Magistrate and his subjects; it points out the follies of the one, the miseries of the other, and the errors of both: and for so much service and more, (when it is known that special license has been granted to all Newspapers in the history of several nations) the return to the French Press is the humiliating attitude it occupies as a civilized institution, be it remembered, in the heart of one of the greatest of modern Empires. It is undeniable that both the conduct and opinion of a people must take a corresponding colouring from circumstances, and changes of circumstances, in which they happen to be. To go a little further: France in all probability may have, from the nature of the Press guardianship to which she is about to commit herself, this fact sternly established, that her "mutual intercourse would be nothing more than a contention between positive and equitable right," and the state of Freneh society, on such a foundation, in diametric opposition to the philanthropy of M. Thiers, will be as a competent authority has already declared—"a state of war, and law itself an injustice." What is the good the ministers will have done when by their astute cunning the question of Press privilege will kick the political beam?

There is another feature that arrests the attention when considering the circumscribed arena of French Newspaper privilege. Besides the judicial supervision, no paper will be able to describe the nature of its back-sliding—the judges will discover it, perhaps, by the immutable gift of interpellation (?) and the necessary legal vindication will be awarded under such a government. The Imperial author of the life of Cæsar will repose in the comforting assurance that no hard names will be applied to him, nor stubborn facts arrayed against his impolitic measures. The extent of the injustice thus done to the Press will daily assume dimensions till it grows into a huge deformity, from thence, it will be immense, notwithstanding M. Thiers administers the flattering unction to his soul, when he says, "I have a right to say that it is liberal in principle, humane in its penalty, equitable in its jurisdiction, and vigilant in its procedure." Possibly, it might be all this, were it on the whole independent of coercion. Should the proposed restraint be passed into law, Montalembert's words would be a fitting commentary on the imperial policy—will it take France 99 years to become like England! In one sense a small sort of freedom will result conditionally, which some politicians, far-sighted in their views, seem to think will conduce ultimately to the final release of the Press: and such an event will doubtless be recorded in the happy chapter of accidents! It is prejudged that the encouragement of Liberalism will solve the problem, and place the structure of political life on vantage ground, whereby it will be fitted to sustain the cry of patriotism when the time arrives. Every want to be supplied depends for success on the expenditure of energy devoted to the cause, so the wants of patriotism, coincident with that of liberalism, and ventilated through the Press, may conjointly present the empire with another revolution; the guardian of France, however, must be alive to the extremity of his movements, and their consequences; but the question remains, to whom will belong the triumph? England may well rejoice in the freedom of the Press, and feel proud in the attachment of her sons, who having nobly fought to establish one of the highest privileges of the Constitution, would not rescind one jot of it to gratify the whimsicalities of a Prince or to patch up the defects of a servile ministry. The privilege of the Press is no doubt a palladium; it has need been limited, and has always looked upon as a question of convenience proportioned to the confidence a commonwealth reposes in the integrity of honest representation. France must feel similarly, and know that the backbone of her Constitution will be crushed in the iron grasp of ministerial influence; how can she then go forth to battle with resistance, while watched by the police?

THE UNPAID FOR CATHEDRAL ORGAN.

The good people who frequent the Cathedral Sunday after Sunday, worship God, it seems, with the aid of an organ which has not been paid for! They have got a gentleman in connection with the *Times of India* to order the organ and have not had the common honesty or decency to pay him the money he laid out upon it. There is so much righteousness in the place that we are almost afraid to ask if atrocious, brazen-faced impudence, and cant go further than this! We hope the Pharisees who assemble next Sunday and lift their "most sweet voices" in some anthem of praise to God to the accompaniment of an unpaid-for organ will reflect that the whole debt might be wiped off by the most modest reduction of their monthly champagne bill. The following piece of criticism is from the Bombay Correspondent of the *Mofussilite* :—

On Thursday evening last the Bombay Choral Society, which is composed of several ladies and gentlemen of Bombay, and got up on purpose to give a series of concerts in order to pay for the Cathedral Organ, gave a concert in Framjee Hall. The tickets were priced at Rs. 7, but considering the object for which it was intended it is to be hoped that no one grudged it. The amateurs sung very well, and the solos were very tastefully rendered,—one on the flute by a gentleman being much admired. The room was crowded, and on the whole the concert was voted a decided success, and must have made the organ debt a little less. It is certainly a shame to every one in Bombay that this debt, over Rs. 6,000, has not been paid before. It was incurred by a gentleman connected with the *Times of India*, who also, it is said, chose the organ itself; and it is one of the greatest stains on this vaunted future capital of India that this debt should have remained so long unpaid. It is a sign how degraded and principleless we all have become, that a concert has to be got up before any one will come forward in the name of Bombay to call on us to pay for our Cathedral Organ. One of our greatest monsters has of course been silenced by the fact that the gentleman to whom the debt is owing is one of their own number or else, ere this, the *Times of India* would have shown us the way we should go. But this does not free us from the disgrace, a disgrace which attaches to every one resident here, from the Governor to the lowest paid assistant clerk in the Fort!!!

AFGHANISTAN.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

20th February.—As moved by General Soohrab Khan, the Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan ordered the Governor Sirdar Ahmed Khan to manage so with the Cabul merchants that a larger supply of Turkistan horses, cloaks, and furs be received at Cabul from Turkistan. Of late their import into Cabul had decreased to a considerable extent, and hence the Syre Chaboottra income had greatly diminished, besides the great inconvenience suffered by the Ameer and his officials in procuring these articles for the use of the State. At the orders of the Cabul Governor, therefore, merchants have now despatched their agents to Turkistan to bring a large supply of the articles abovementioned by the way of Badukhshan, Chitral, Bajour, and Swat. Message has also been sent by the Cabul merchants to their professional brethren at Peshawur desiring the latter to send in future larger supply of mercantile articles.

RUSSIAN NEWS.

A few weeks ago the Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan had despatched his agent to the Russian cantonment at Samurkund to establish a friendly relation between his own Government and the Government of the Czar. According to the recent advices, to which credulity to its *fullest* degree can be given, it has now been ascertained that the agent aforesaid has reached the Russian cantonment and made his interview with the General of the Russians, which is stated to have been most satisfactory. What the Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan has his real object in deputing the Vakeel is a strict secret, but that he *has* despatched him cannot be doubted in the least. Azim Khan has acted so secretly for two reasons. *First*—He thinks it advisable to hide the matter from the British Government, whose alliance he apreciates equally with that of the Russian Government. *Second*—As the Shah of Bokhara is a father-in-law of Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan, an enemy internally of the Russians, and a friend of the Ameer Azim Khan, the last keeps the matter strictly secret from His Majesty the Shah also. The Vakeel has now sent his petition to the Ameer Azim Khan, reporting that he had reached the Russian cantonment perfectly safe, and giving particulars of other proceedings of his interview with the Russian General.

CABUL NEWS (*continued.*)

The Ameer Sahib takes his seat in the public kutchery for a very short time now. Almost the whole day he is confined to his private apartment, there engaged in consulting with the Sirdars of his council. All persons, who have any state business with him, are called in the apartment one by one, and dismissed accordingly from his presence. The Vakeel of the British Government attends on the Ameer Sahib once in the course of the day, and receives every distinction and consideration by the former. Talkings are held for a long time between the Vakeel and the Ameer Sahib.

21st February.—As recommended by Sirdars Ahmed Khan, Mahomed Omer Khan and Zikrya Khan, the Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan (who in the last week conferred a jageer of 3,000 rupees per annum on Ghoolam Nux-bund Khan, son of Meer Atteekoollah Khan) ordered that the jageer of 12,000 rupees, belonging to Meer Attaleek, be released. He also intimated that as soon as the approaching summer season sets in, the Meer will be called back from Peshawur into Cabul, as recommended by Sirdar Khooshdill Khan, officiating Governor at Candahar. It should be stated here that Meer Attaleek is the son of the late Sahib zada of Kodree, and is a man of great influence at Cabul. He exercises great influence over the Candaharees, the Kohistanees in the neighbourhood of Cabul, and the Ghilzies. His disciples and religious followers are numerous at Cabul and the Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan had wisely expelled him from Cabul soon after his accession to the throne as he was then making intrigues with the Kohistanees against the said Ameer. However, as Azim Khan's government at Cabul has now been established on a surer and stronger footing, he has no objection to recall Meer Attaleek. The following moorasilah was received by the Ameer today from Sirdar Khooshdill Khan of Candahar :—"The troops of S

been sought by the defendant on the ground that he was still ill, but the plaintiff's solicitor had not thought fit to consent.

From the evidence of one of the plaintiffs' clerks, it appeared that Rs. 2,400, the original amount of the bond, had been paid in full to the defendant, and that that amount had been reduced by small payments from time to time down to 1858. He identified the defendant's signature. The account had been regularly furnished to the defendant, and he had never made any objection to it. Interest was charged at the rate of 10 per cent. to the end of 1859, and after date at the rate of 12 per cent. in accordance with the bond.

The bailiff who had served the last notice of the hearing stated that he had given it to the defendant's butler at the European General Hospital where the defendant was lying at the time, said to be dangerously ill.

The defendant did not appear in Court on being called.

A decree was given for the amount claimed with costs.

The East India Bank vs. Hormusjee Meywanjee Navilwalla.

This suit was brought to recover Rs. 20,781, the balance due on a promissory note.

The defendant did not appear.

Mr. Taylor for the plaintiff said the defendant had originally deposited certain Royal Bank and Bank of India shares as collateral security, and that the former had been sold, and the defendant credited with the proceeds, while a call had been paid on the latter (which had not been sold) and was charged against the defendant.

A decree was given for the amount claimed with interest and costs, and an order made for speedy execution.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Memon Hajee Soolaman vs. *Balcrustna Bhasker.*

His Lordship gave a decree in favour of the plaintiff in this case for the sum of Rs. 3,082 with interest and costs, in respect of goods sold and delivered. Mr. Dunbar was for the plaintiff; the defendant did not appear.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT—16TH MAR

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER, COMMISSIONER.)

In re Meya Shaik Ahmed bin Fukoodin Guncootkir.

The liabilities in this case were Rs. 27,558 and the assets Rs. 1,099, all bad.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the insolvent, and craved a postponement of the case, in order to enter on the schedule Rs. 12,500 for value of property and Rs. 15,000 for loss in trade.

Mr. Badroodeen Tyabjee for the first opposing creditor objected to such a postponement, as he held these entries were such that they could not possibly have been overlooked, and were more probably intentional omissions.

The Commissioner remarked that he did not see any necessity for postponing the case in order to make these entries, they could be put in afterwards, and the case would meantime proceed.

Mr. Farran appeared also for opposing creditors.

The insolvent failed to appear, and his petition was dismissed.

In re Ghella Toolseydass.

The amount of liabilities in this case was Rs. 9,651-5-6 and good assets Rs. 452, with bad assets Rs. 279. The insolvent who was a piece goods dealer was examined by the Commissioner as to his business transactions.

The Commissioner then remarked, that it seemed the estate was insolvent in 1866, and yet the insolvent had continued to sell and to pay away his money to any creditors he chose, and then he now came into Court.

The Insolvent—I considered myself insolvent in October 1867, and in November of that year I stopped payment. Before that I paid only such creditors as were pressing me for money. I ascribe my failure to the depreciation on the price of piece-goods in March and April 1867. The estate was solvent in August 1866, and a balance sheet was made out at that time.

At this stage the next case was called, in order that the balance sheet might be sent for; and as that lasted till after seven o'clock, this case was postponed until next Court day.

FIVE TIMES AN INSOLVENT.

(In re Hormusjee Shapoorjee.

The liabilities were Rs. 1,712, and the assets which were all entered as bad Rs. 1,000.

The Commissioner on glancing at the documents remarked, that the petitioner seemed to have been a very well-practised insolvent, for he had been four times in the Court previous to this.

After some conversation between the insolvent and his creditors, the former craved a postponement of the case for fifteen days, as there was an arrangement going on with him and his creditors.

Mr. Taylor who appeared for the principal creditor said, they seemed rather to distrust the insolvent as this was his fifth appearance as an insolvent. He could not advise his client to withdraw the opposition, but he had no objection to continue the case for a few days—and his client was in fact the only creditor.

Mr. Marriott at this stage entered the Court, and stated the he appeared for the insolvent, who had made the application just now in consequence of a representation to him by the parties representing his creditors, but on his telling him so that was withdrawn.

Mr. Taylor said his client had a claim of Rs. 1,177, and was in point of fact almost the only creditor. In 1863 and each of the following years the insolvent had got a discharge in this Court for Rs. 2,024, Rs. 1,500, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 903, and now had liabilities to the amount of Rs. 1,177 to his client—so that as the "Ides of March" approached every year it seemed to be the fate of this insolvent to clear up his accounts. (A laugh). The grounds on which the application were opposed were briefly these: An action was brought by the opposing creditor against the insolvent in the Small Cause Court, partly for advances made to him in respect of wages, and partly for a certain amount of money which he received for his master, the opposing creditor, from the ship *Lucy and Harriet*—the former of which monies the pursuer had never been repaid, and the latter of which the defendant had appropriated. That suit was decided against the insolvent, and he was found liable in costs because the defence had been frivolous and vexatious—in fact the circumstances had shown a breach of trust, for the latter sum he had never delivered up to his master. After that judgment, his next step was to this Insolvency Court; and another reason in opposition was that he had concealed property in the shape of jewels or ornaments. The opposing creditor also suspected that he had money with which he was capable of paying his debts, and therefore did not come under the denomination of an insolvent. These were the principal grounds, but his client also submitted that the insolvent had put down in his schedule Rs. 1,000 as assets which he was instructed to say was of no value since it had been disallowed when he brought it up in the Small Cause Court as a "set off" against the action which the presently opposing creditor had gained against him.

Pallonjee Framjee, the opposing creditor, was then examined in support of the opposition, and gave a lengthy statement as to the disputes and actions between him and the insolvent who had acted as his "float boy"—a designation not spelt "buoy"—(as the learned counsel for the creditor took occasion humourously to explain to the Court) and which meant, that the servant went afloat to vessels entering the port, and presented his master's card with a view to appointment as agent for the ship.

Other witnesses were also examined, and one of these stated that the insolvent had offered Rs. 700 to settle the case. This was when the conversation was going on as to the postponement of the case. Framjee Pallonjee said that if this had been offered him at first to compromise the case he would have accepted it, but now he had incurred additional cost and would not accept it. The money was therefore returned to the insolvent. The insolvent when put into the box denied giving this Rs. 700 or any other sum for the purpose of a compromise. A deal of contradictory evidence was heard in support of the objections and in reply to these—

Mr. Marriott then addressed the Court on behalf of the insolvent, and in doing so reviewed the evidence, to show that the opposing creditor had not made out the accusation as to a vexatious defence in the Small Cause Court. Then as to the charge of concealing property, that also was quite unfounded, for the only jewels, or ornaments, spoken of had been those worn by the insolvent's wife, who was insane, and they could not therefore be held to be concealed. The whole question then was as to the reason for this opposition; and that he held had been raised simply because insolvent was to leave the opposing creditor's employment and set up in business for himself.

The Commissioner—But a man is not entitled to leave his master for that purpose.

Mr. Marriott admitted the force of this remark, but still contended that the opposition had been vexatious, because the master had ample opportunity for reparation by an action in law on account of the misconduct of his servant. That was the feeling of the law, but instead of the opposing creditor following that course when the petitioner left his service, he preferred to drive the man into this Court. Surely the Court was not to sentence a man in a criminal matter because he set up in business for himself—and that was all the insolvent's offence. He asked the Court to look to the conduct of the opposing creditor, and he thought it would come to the conclusion that there had been very strong *animus* on his part, and that he came and asked the Court to act as a cat's paw in enabling him to punish the insolvent. He did not bring forward any case of fraud, but came and attempted to rake up all the insolvent's past misconduct—simply for the purpose of prejudicing the mind of the Court. He had referred to a charge brought against the insolvent twenty years ago for stabbing and wounding, and tried to get him now punished for that, though he had been already acquitted. Then it was said that he had been four times insolvent previous to this, and it was suggested that these insolvencies had been fraudulent. But two of these had been when he was in partnership: and at any rate he was not aware that frequency was an offence under the Insolvency Act. He submitted that the insolvent had not come improperly before the Court; but that he was a good man of business, that he was able to secure ships for his master, that he had left this creditor and gone to another master, and that the former was now anxious to punish him for that, and wished to throw him into prison in order to protect himself and his business. He hoped, however, that the Court would look to the whole case and find it false—alike as to the ornaments, the offer of Rs. 700 for compromise, and the vexatious defence in the Small Cause Court. In the case of the latter he held that there was a fair ground for action and for arbitration, and that it was not a case in which the opposite side has vexatiously impeded; and he submitted that the Court ought in this case to grant a discharge.

The Commissioner said he did not think it necessary that Mr. Taylor should make any remarks, and then proceded:—As to the first charge, concealment of property, I think that has not been established; for the witnesses only saw some bangles, and these the man's wife was wearing on her hand, and that, I think, does not amount to concealment. With regard to the ground of the vexatious defence, I think that is clearly established. It is not necessary to go into the case, but certainly from the decision of the arbitrator he did not consider the claim of the defendant a proper set-off. Then it is quiet clear from the statement of the witnesses and the insolvent that he did not confine himself to that set-off, but even further contested a claim that the arbitrator had decided against; and his whole conduct shows that he was determined to prevent his master, now the opposing creditor, from getting his just rights. Looking then to his conduct and previous insolvencies, and the fact that there are no other creditors in dispute, it is quite clear that the insolvent's whole object in coming here is to get rid of a just claim; and it is also evident from the other witnesses that, whether he has actual money or not, he has resources from which he could get it. I think, therefore, he has clearly come within the 51st section of the Act, and I hold him guilty of having preferred a vexatious defence and attempted to impede the Court and so adjudge that he be discharged with reference to the other debts of his creditors who are not opposing, but not discharged with respect to the opposing creditor, and that he be kept in custody for one year.

Mr. Marriott—Your Lordship has given no authority for apprehending the insolvent to-night?

The Commissioner—I have given none.

Mr. Marriott—Because I understand the Sheriff's sepoys are arresting him. There is no warrant to arrest the man, and I ask the Court to tell them they cannot arrest him unless they have a warrant.

The Commissioner—I shan't interfere. I gave no authority—they are responsible and must stand the consequences. It is not for me to direct the Sheriff—he should know his own duty.

Mr. Marriott—But these men are in ignorance, or rather possibly—

The learned counsel here stopped, and the Court then rose.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your issue this morning contains as an advertisement a report of the Albert Life Assurance Society.

Immediately after reading this report I received a letter, which I enclose, in reply to a communication I addressed the Secretary in Bombay with regard to the bonus on policies on my life assured "with profits," which policies I supposed from their age were entitled to participate in any distribution being made. Your readers will see that, notwithstanding the continued enticing advertisements, that the last "quinquennial distribution of profits" was a myth; and the letter which I enclose, and which is evidently a circular, gives strange reasons for the failure of the distribution. A commercial stagnation is more likely to increase than reduce the business of an Assurance Company, as persons losing money by trade and becoming impoverished are more easily tempted to insure than those with money and in prosperity, that they, the former, may thus provide for those dependent on them. On the other hand the securities of an Assurance Company should be, if properly invested, secure against any stagnation of trade or commercial crises. It appears to me, therefore, that the allusion to the stagnation is almost as unhappy as the want of the bonus is to those who are assured in the Company.

A POLICY-HOLDER.

To

DEAR SIR,—I am glad to receive your letter of date, because it enters upon a subject of the most anxious interest, both to the Company and the policy-holders, viz:—

"The bonus that we fully hoped to have declared about this time for the quinquennial period which ended 31st December 1866."

I need scarcely observe that there has now been a long period of commercial stagnation and disaster, and that this depression still continues to a serious extent in England as well as on the whole Continent of Europe, and more especially in India, although the enormous increase of policies in our office in 1867, as compared with 1866, show that our own position is steadily and rapidly improving. Under such very exceptional circumstances, it is only natural that our London board should exercise increased watchfulness over the interests of our policy-holders, and the unimpared stability of our Company.

In this spirit they decided upon having a thorough enquiry into the position and affairs of the Company, and with that view the eminent actuary, Professor DeMorgan, was requested to make the required investigation, which he has accordingly done, and after a most searching examination he considers it unadvisable to declare a bonus, not because the Company is unable to do so from any losses sustained, but simply because the *higher* profits that would have been made under ordinary conditions of commerce and trade have not been realized.

As an illustration of the effects of the severe depreciation of that period I may inform you, that many of our younger policy-holders were compelled from adverse circumstances to abandon their policies and thus deprive the Company of the compensating influence which those policies necessarily have upon the numerous older policies which involve the Company in a much higher risk. Thus necessitating an unexpected increase to our reserve fund, and absorbing the profit which would have otherwise been divided in bonus.

That our policy-holders will be disappointed in not receiving a bonus I can very well understand, but I can equally well understand that they can at once see the laudable object towards which the profits have been allowed to accumulate, and thus arrive to an opinion to respect the recommendation of Professor DeMorgan, whose sound judgment has proved to be of great utility in maintaining the stability of the Company inviolate. It is better to watch over our own funds and keep them in a strengthened state in adverse times, than to indulge in a spurious reputation arising, but transiently, from a declaration of bonus.—I am, yours faithfully,

D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Albert Life Assurance Company, Bombay, 16th March 1868.

THE IMMOBILIERE COMPANY.—With respect to the Immobiliere Company, it is said that it has succeeded in coming to an arrangement with the English Company which agreed to purchase its building ground at Marseilles; the arrangement being (it is reported) that the company shall retain possession of the Catalans ground for the 5,000,000f it has deposited, instead of 12,000,000f, and that the bargain relative to the La Joliette ground shall be off. It is also alleged that a compromise has been come to between the Immobiliere and the contractors for buildings, by which, for a sacrifice of some 2,600,000f., the former is relieved from onerous contracts to the amount of 160,000,000f. In spite, however, of these arrangements, the embarrassments of the company remain very considerable.—*Id.*

RIGHT REV. DR. M'NEILE.—Among the men who are afraid to use strong language we cannot number the Reverend Dr. M'Neile. Currency had, it seems, been give to the statement that the reverend gentleman had been present as a communicant at St Alban's, Holborn; and, enraged at the Circulation of such a defamatory report, he writes to a religious contemporary, "I am so conscientiously persuaded that what is called the High Celebration at St. Alban's, Holborn, is idolatry, that I could no more consent to share it than I would be wilfully guilty of Sabbath-breaking, adultery, or theft." We admire the force of this wording; but it suggests a painful question. The Doctor couples participation in communion at St. Alban's with Sabbath-breaking and theft. Now, we have heard of conversions from Low Churchism to High, and it would not violate many an historical precedent if Dr. M'Neile were some day converted from the one form of faith to the other. Are we, then, to conclude from the terms of his statement that he may also be converted to [illegible] and Sabbath-breaking? More jealous for his reputation than himself, we will not—even in view of the possibility that he may be converted to the faith as delivered to the saints in St. Alban's—contemplate the kindred possibility of his conversion to the faith as delivered to the saints in St. Giles's. Incense is bad, but petty larceny is usually accounted worse, even by Christians.—*Id.*

POPULATION AND MORTALITY OF CALCUTTA.

MR. P. M. TAIT, F.S.S., F.R.G.S., (Director of the Indian business, Albert Life Assurance Company, London) submitted a very lengthy paper at the recent meeting of the British Association on this subject, which, in his absence, was read by the Secretary. After describing Calcutta, the metropolis of British India, he then gave some interesting statistics, chiefly taken from a report in the census of Calcutta for the year 1866, and signed by M. A. Dowbans, vice-chairman of the Justices of Peace for the town of Calcutta, from which we give the following:—The population of Calcutta is estimated at 377,924, and in 1850 the population was estimated, from a survey made at the time, at 353,567. Great difficulty was experienced in getting up the last census, in consequence of the prejudices of the natives, but these were eventually overcome, and pretty correct approximation was got. There were 58,892 houses in Calcutta when the census was taken. The population of Calcutta is distributed as follows:—Europeans, 11,224; Mussulmans, 113,059; Hindus, 239,190—the remaining population is made up of Eqrasians, Greeks, Armenians, Asiatics, Jews, Parses, Africans, and Chinese. The suburbs of Calcutta are estimated at 250,000—making the grand population of Calcutta not under 629,924. The highest age attained, in reference to each class was—Europeans, 87; Eurasians, 104; Armenians, 84, Jews, 88; Mussulmans, 100; and the Hindus, 116. The mortality of Calcutta, according to creeds is—Christians, 5·19; Hindus, 6·41; Mussulmans, 5·83. From a report by the health officer of the Census Committee, it appears that there were in 1865 304 deaths among an aggregate European population of 11,224—the mortality being thus at the rate of 2·71 per cent. But these figures should be taken with reserve, as few Europeans remain to die in Calcutta. That which materially swells the mortality of Calcutta is the death-rate prevailing amongst common soldiers and sailors, who go ashore into Lall Bazaar and other places of resort, and drinking arrack and other vile compounds, staggering out and remain in the open air all night—thus bring on almost certain death. In conclusion, the following is the death-rate per cent. per annum amongst various classes in India according to different authorities:—Bengal military, from 1800 to 1847 (Nelson), 2·40; Madras military, from 1808 to 1840 (Davies), 3·28; Madras military, from 1808 to 1857 (Brown), 3·11; European soldiers, from 1800 to 1856 (Farr), 6.68; Eurasians, from 1837 to 1851 (Tait), 2·47. In estimating a comparison of European mortality in India, an essential element is the period of time embraced in the observations. Thus the death-rate during the first quarter, or even half of the present century is no just criterion for future guidance. A great change for the better has taken place within the last ten years, and Englishmen may now settle in India with much less cause for apprehension than prior to the era of railways, and the establishment of the overland route.

A somewhat lengthy conversation took place as to this paper, and Mr. Tait received the thanks of the section, as did also the Secretary for his trouble in connection with the paper.

ROUGHING IT IN CRETE.*

(The Spectator.)

BUT for Mr. Skinner's title page we should have thought that he had rather a pleasant time of it in Crete. This is certainly the impression produced by the book as a whole, though when we look closely into the details we find that many of them must have been slightly disagreeable. We should not have cared to smoke our cigarettes on boxes of ammunition, or to eat beans as a luxury, or to hide in caves on the north coast of the island for fear of being picked off by passing blockaders, or to run the blockade on the other side in an open boat, expecting to be fired upon by Turkish frigates, and being made a mark for patriotic rifles. But Mr. Skinner makes light of all these hardships. He is a born special correspondent, and he takes the fortune of war. He is not sent out to all these strange places, to battles and memories of battles, in order that he may grumble. He leaves that to travellers for pleasure. It is his part to see what is going on, to make lively sketches of passing events, to relieve political questions of their ordinary complication, and to subdue the flash of cannon into the steady glow of the gas by which fathers of families read aloud their paper. There is no objection to his having decided sympathies, so long as he is not what is called prejudiced. When the public is not committed to either side, the special correspondent may take either. It is only when public feeling runs strongly one way that the other way cannot be safely represented. But at other times Englishmen are always ready to back up the weaker party. If a small man attacks a big man, the big man is sure to be hooted either as a coward or a bully. By bearing this law of natural justice in view, our special correspondents have often misled us, and have pledged us to a moral support of more than one cause which we could neither understand nor appreciate.

We do not aim this censure against Mr. Skinner's partiality for the Cretans. On the contrary, we think he makes out a very good case, both for himself and them. But we must say that to some extent we are blinded by his sympathies. We are forced to begin by running a blockade, and are then plunged into the midst of an insurgent camp. After that there is no room for criticism. The mere fact of being in a blockade-runner puts us in the perdicament of the stork that was found with the cranes. It is all very well for Mr. Skinner, who has just come from the Bohemian battle-fields, to take another turn at fighting, but how fares it with his innocent readers? They are, so to speak, pressed into the service. We grant that the service is by no means grievous, and that Mr. Skinner relieves them of every sort of annoyance. But still, they have to take the part of the Cretans against their especial *protege* of the Russian way, and they are forced to execrate the Turks, for whom they have spent so much money. All the time, too, they know nothing about the rights of the quarrel. They can only see that Mr. Skinner has written a bright and cheerful book, and that for this and other reasons it is as well that his patriot friends took a bad aim when they fired upon him. As he escaped being knocked on the head by the Turks, who would have done it heartily, and as he recovered from the fever which attacked him at an inconvenient time, it would have been doubly unfortunate if the Cretan rifle had made such a blunder.

There is nothing to surprise us in the zeal which Mr. Skinner found among the insurgents. In the picture of Petropoulaki, with his flag which bore the motto of the Spartan mother sending forth her son to battle, and of Korakas, who, in "discharging his first shot at the Turks, might have served for a study of the old country gentleman who sees the fox break away," we might think we had the unattainable ideal of Eastern party chiefs. But we almost prefer the description of the chaplain of Petropoulaki's corps, and we will mark that as our first extract:—

"Of all who marched under the Spartan flag, Father Zelaios displayed the most varied energy of body and mind. He was chaplain, quartermaster, and commissary with an eye for the minutest details. Now, he might be seen assisting in the service of some village Church, his powerful voice leading the chants, and his wild haggard face smoothed into momentary repose. Then, he was out in the hot sunshine, arranging some dispute between villagers and volunteers, shouting, expostulating, and bearing down all opposition. If there were biscuits to distribute, he stood over the sacks and gave each man his portion, snatched away a piece from one who took too much, and flung back another who had crowded nearer than was reasonable. It was Father Zelaios on whom the especial care of messengers to head-quarters and complainants of every sort devolved. He was ready to usher in the messengers, to answer the complainants, to do anything within his power for helping forward the Christian cause. When there was a battle, Zelaios was among the skirmishers, firing and shouting with the boldest of them. He prided himself on his well cleaned rifle, and would help others to keep their weapons bright. No matter what the occupation in hand, Zelaios might be counted on as an assistant. I have seen him straining to secure a load upon a pack-saddle until the perspiration streamed down his face. Then in another moment he was at the side of a lad whose cartridge had jammed half-way down the barrel of his rifle. Zelaios seized the weapon, rammed home furiously till the cartridge was in its place, and had overtaken the mule with the pack-saddle before it was out of sight, to make sure that his fastenings held firm. You must banish all thought of a neat black dress, with high cap and flowing skirt, if you would realize the outward appearance of Father Zelaios. Neither must you imagine him in any sort of monkish cowl, nor even in the loose blue trousers and short upper robe of a Cretan priest. Picture rather a strong active figure, dressed in close-fitting garments, with sheet and fillets of the approved fashion among the volunteers, with a brass cross sewn upon the front of a low black cap, and with a leather belt round the waist to support the bayonet and cartouche-box. I have said that Father Zelaios had a wild and haggard face, but those words do not convey a sufficient impression of his terribly eager look. The spirit of a Crusader, landing on the shores of Palestine, seemed to burn within him."

Among the rank and file there was a similar ardour, and it went down to the youngest in the community. Mr. Skinner amuses us by his sketch of the little shepherd-boys who cried out in shrill voices, "This way, patriots!" or, "Turn to the right, patriots!" as men ran up to take part in the battle of Tylissos. During the battles of May 18 the non-combatants were busy making cartridges, rolling the paper tight with a feverish energy, and asking every now and then, "How goes the fight?" As for the villages which had submitted to the Turks, "the volunteers would fling a stray curse or two at them," says Mr. Skinner, and the villagers themselves often regretted that they had not had the courage to die rather than give up their arms. But it struck him, as it strikes us, that the respect for individual rights which marked the conduct of the insurgents was most creditably shown in their abstaining from "patriotic requisitions" on the submitted villages. This regard for property is, perhaps, a singular, certainly a notable feature in an insurrection. "I have seen," Mr. Skinner tells us, "twenty armed men bargain with an unarmed shepherd-boy for a jar of cream-cheese, and pay him his price in the end, though with much grumbling." And in another place he describes an attempt on the part of several full-grown insurgents to borrow a donkey which was under the charge of two little boys, and which, in spite of arguments, oaths, and promises remained in their keeping. It is not every band of powerful men that would thus be thwarted.

Of course, none of these scruples were felt so far as the Turks were concerned. The Cretans were, no doubt, provoked by the barbarities of their enemy, especially those practised at the monastery of Arkadi, and after some of the other encounters. Mr. Skinner takes care to show that though the insurgents struck off Turkish heads and carried them in triumph, the Turks tortured their prisoners, and says significantly that while the Turks made war with much of their old barbarity, the insurgents "did not burden themselves with Turkish prisoners. They received no quarter," he continues, "and they gave none, striking down their foes with stern retribution when the chance was offered them. They could not massacre women and children, because the Moslem families were sheltered in the fortresses. So there was a heavy balance of cruelty and wrong against the Turks, as matters stood." Fortunately, Mr. Skinner does not fill up the columns of this debtor and creditor account. Once or twice he gives us some of the horrible details of uncivilized warefare. But as a general rule he neither shocks nor startles us, and he has a tendency to dwell on what is picturesque even in the midst of heavy firing, to note the rippling moonlight even when he is coasting the shores of a blockaded island. Here is a little touch which explains our meaning:—

"There was a lovely sunset, and we could see the mountains of Sphakia as clearly as though they had been three hours', not three days' journey, distant. There were lines of light and sombre shadows upon the rugged sides of Mount Ida, with the blue Ægean rippling gladly towards Crete, and even the Turkish cruisers were mellowed by distance into picturesque phantoms. Nature was very fair, too fair to harmonize with the hideous din from the plain. Cannon and musketry crashed louder as the sun went down, the shouts of the Christians could be heard above the voices of their enemies, and the Turkish line was steadily forced back. Then began the hegyr flie firing at nothing in particulas with which the Sultan's troops were wont to end a battle, that they might honourably dispose of their powder and shot. A few more discharges of artillery, a final roll of musketry from flank to flank, and, on a sudden, there is comparative silence."

In like manner, the sketch of the battle of Tylissos is taken wholly from the point of view of a special correspondent, with a keen eye for the spectacle before him, and a mind which never forgets the practical question. "What will they say in England?" But for the very marked sympathy with the Cretans that pervades Mr. Skinner's description (like the brilliant air through which he makes us look on every scene), this might almost have represented a volunteer review:—

"Up the opposite hillside there moved a column of Turks with red banners, clearly to be distinguished, at their head. On the stony roadway of the defile were other Turks pressing forward, and we could hear their furious shouts above the crash of musketry. But the attack died away, like a wave losing its force on level sand. Korakas had arrived in time to make a powerful diversion, and Koronces began to recover the ground which he had lost. There was a louder discharge of musketry from our rocky vantage-point to the southward, the Christians advanced with ringing cheers, and we could see the Turkish banners waver and fall back. Faster and faster they retreat. They are in full flight. There is a shout of triumph from every side. 'Victory to the Cross!' And now, our fire ceases, for we can no longer distinguish friend from foe whilst down towards the plain goes crackling a brisk fusilade. The Turkish irregulars fly with goat-like activity, whilst their disciplined troops move more slowly and fire at intervals during the retreat. We who are high up can see that our friends below had better stop and pursue no farther. We can clearly make out a large reserve of Turks on the plain with cavalry and cannon, and we know that it is useless to descend. But the Cretans have warmed to their work, and they push forward with loud shouts until they have reached the lowermost range of rocks. Here they must pause, as we can well discern, for the guns and cavalry will bar their progress. So it turns out in a very few minutes. There are white puffs of smoke, and there is whizzing of shells from the Turkish reserve. Then some horsemen move quickly forward, and some Egyptian infantry, in white uniforms, come charging up towards the summit of the pass. The Christians fall back before these new assailants, though not without a murderous fire to protect their retreat. The Egyptians charge resolutely on, and there is again a fusilade from our side the valley. Yielding step by step, Koronces and Korakas move slowly out of reach. No bayonet charge can last all night, and when the enemy has lost his breath and our men have spent their ammunition, the battle is over."

We are almost tempted to ask if any one was wounded. But, on second thoughts, we refrain from putting the question. The battle has been brought so vividly before us that we can imagine all the rest, and we have no wish to exercise Mr. Skinner's powers of description on any of those matters which he so judiciously leaves in the back ground.

* *Roughing it in Crete in* 1867. By J. E. Hilary Skinner. London, Bentley. 1868.

PATERFAMILIAS AND THE SHOPKEEPERS.

(The Spectator, Feb. 15.)

THE Shopocracy is weaker than we should have supposed. Two years ago the retail tradesmen were the ultimate ruling force of Great Britain, possessed a clear majority in that section of the Electorate which returned a majority of the House of Commons, the ruling Committee of the Empire. Mr. Disraeli determined to take away their privilege, a privilege worth, we cannot venture to say, how many millions a year, and he took it away, without the slightest resistance, without, indeed, an appearance of resistance from the shopkeepers. Two years ago also the retail tradesman was completely the master of the professional and the fundholder. He supplied him with what he liked, charged him what he liked, gave credit or refused it as he liked, and was, in fact, independent arbiter of the situation. The reddest of journalists, the most cynical of barristers, the most independent of annuitants would not in 1866 have dared to think of insurrection against his grocer. Two or three publicists, however, and half-a-dozen civil servants have recently stretched out their hands and uplifted their voices against the order, and already the shopkeepers are evidently in full retreat. They have been beaten over the counter as they were beaten in Parliament, almost without a battle. The butchers were the first to be attacked, and one would have thought they would have made a very respectable vanguard for the army of defence; they had capital, organization, a very defensible case, and plenty of fight in them, but they went down after the first charge almost unresistingly. They had to buy their retreat by a surrender, speaking broadly, of at least twelve per cent. on their profits, say, three half pence in the pound upon their meat taken all round, and they bought it with a meekness strange to witness in men who at first smiled so pityingly on their assailants. Next came the turn of the grocers, and as they do not sell absolute necessaries—salt, the only indispensable thing they sell, being obtainable elsewhere—and as Paterfamilias has grown very bumptious and slightly blood-thirsty with his previous victory, they are offered very much harder terms. The butchers got off with a moderate income-tax, but the grocers, it is clear, will not be let go without a fine, which will heavily diminish the number of retailers in that particular trade. The strongest weapon the professionals can use, the principle of co-operation, has been brought into play against them, and threatens to dock them not of twelve per cent., but of twenty-five per cent., in some cases of fifty per cent. of their net receipts. The grocers of course are crying loudly, and making a very fair fight, but it is quite evident they are beaten. Their defeat is shown by the desperate expedients they adopt to avert it. Some of the West End firms are giving in and offering the same terms as the co-operative stores, which they cannot afford, and to which they certainly will not permanently adhere; while others are threatening to "cut" all wholesale dealers who supply their rivals, an absurd menace, which will only result, at the worst, in the establishment of half-a dozen wholesale co-operative importers. Do they fancy the men who are leading the Co-operative movement do not know where Shanghai is, or Trincomalee, or Barbadoes, or Genoa, or are they relying on the possible want of capital among the consumers of groceries? The next class attacked will be the Linendrapers, who will come to dreadful grief about their reels of cotton,—the cotton on a reel is very frequently 20 per cent. short of the length printed outside the reel,—and some other things; then the Tailors, then the Stationers,—who had better make friends with the wholesale houses in good time, for their apparent profits will startle even Londoners,—and then let us hope the tradesmen who of all others most deserve all they will get, and more, the sworn enemies of houseowners and householders, the Plumbers.

It is a funny fight, one which was sure to come off sooner or later, and in which victory can incline only to one side. The bitterness now finding expression has been brewing for years and is not altogether founded on economic considerations; but we will venture, greatly, we doubt not, to the irritation of our own constituency, which is, we strongly suspect, altogether on the victorious side, to ask Paterfamilias, flushed as he is with victory over his servants, as well as over his trades-people, to reconsider his position just a little, to see that his valour is unmixed with any cruelty, to be quite sure, as the boxers say, that he is "fighting fair." We do not feel quite so sure about it. He is right, of course, to be economical, and we detest the ever necessary, as sordid meanness; but then he ought also to be just, and he is showing a strong disposition to forget what justice is. Abuse is not justice, to begin with, and he is getting very abusive. It is quite fair to leave a tradesman who is asking, say, seventy per cent. profit, and to go direct to the importer who cansell at twenty per cent.; but it is not fair to call the retail dealer an extortioner, or a swindler, or anything else opprobrious, simply on account of his profits. If he sells the goods he says he sells, and charges the price he says he will charge, he has a clear right to ask a thousand per cent. or a million per cent. if he likes, and can get that profit. The goods are his, not the customers', and the single moral restriction on him is, that he must adhere to the truth, part of the truth being a tacit obligation to sell to all customers of equal credit at the same price. We should have thought people who buy and sell shares would understand that, but they clearly do not. One writer, for example, is quite angry because his grocer sells him at 16d. a pound macaroni which he bought from his wholesale house at 8d., and gave him short measure besides. Well, the short measure is a fraud, a mere act of theft, deserving of imprisonment, but the writer is evidently quite as much affronted with the double charge. Why? Suppose the errand boys who carry parcels of fruit out of Covent Garden charged after due warning to the employer a guinea per parcel, would that be fraud? Clearly not, yet this is all that the retail tradesman, the "small distributor," as the economists call him, is doing. He is errand boy to the trade, that is all. It may be needful to refuse his services, as it would be needful to refuse those of the errand-boy in Covent Garden; but it is not needful to abuse him, and is very unjust besides. He puts his own price on his own labour, and is at the worst only an ass for putting so high a price. There is no such thing, and can be no such thing in open market, as a "just price," and even as to a "reasonable" price, *i.e.*, a price fixed according to the usual estimate of the service rendered, the public makes great mistakes. It is quite possible that the retail tradesmen are charging for their services more than their services are worth, and we are inclined to think that this is so. To judge by the heaps of accounts published, they are asking in many trades a hundred per cent. upon wholesale prices, and their services are not worth that, or anything like that. But to compare their rate of profit with that of co-operative societies as a basis for scolding is unjust as well as absurd. The proprietors of the co-operative shops—for when they deal with the general public they are shops merely—do not live by their labours in those shops, but are investing their capital only, while they turn their own toil to better or, at all events, to more profitable account elsewhere. Taking only cash, they run very little risk, and a dividend of 10 per cent. with no exertion and little risk is a very fair dividend. Nevertheless, that dividend would not pay any shopkeeper unless he were working on such a scale that risk was covered by averages, and his own wages became an imperceptible item. Retail dealing in a city where, to mention only one incident of trade, an order from the Metropolitan Board closing a street for three months can ruin a man at a stroke, where a slight change of fashion may fine him ten per cent., not of his profits, but of his property, and where house-rent bears such an excessive proportion to gross outlays, is exceedingly risky work, and for exceedingly risky speculations men want more than ten per cent. It is, of course, impossible to fix any per-centage; but one clue to a reasonable return is accepted in many businesses and seems *prima facie* "fair." A business worth only five years' purchase ought to yield 100 per cent. in five years, that is, 20 per cent. per annum. Is any risky retail business worth more? Add to this the wages of the proprietor, that is, the amount he would get if he worked without capital, and his rent, his expenses of delivery, his expenses of account-keeping, and his loss by credit, and Paterfamilias will find that a difference of fifty per cent. between the price he gives and the price he takes will leave the retailer very little on which to become a millionaire. Suppose, for example, he has 2,000*l.* in his business as a grocer, a fair amount for a man in a really retail, and not mixed retail and wholesale trade. That 20 per cent. dividend, which, with his risks he ought to earn, is 400*l.*, his rent will be 100*l.*, his own wages 150*l.*, the wages he pays at least 100*l.* more, deliveries 75*l.*, bad debts, say, 100*l.* and deterioration certainly 5 per cent., or 100*l.* If that is anything like correct, and it is certainly not exaggerated, he must add 50 per cent. to the wholesale price merely to clear what is called in trade a bare profit over living, with no margin for gradual increase of capital, except out of his interest. Of course, if he can get ready money he can do with less, for he can give the importer ready money, and turn his capital over every month, instead of every year, and twelve times five are sixty; but he cannot get ready money. If he demands it, half his use as a distributor is gone, and he loses his custom. With credit, 50 per cent. is, we are convinced, no immoderate advance on wholesale prices for destructible or perishable articles, and a general resolution to pay less would simply terminate the retail trade in such things. It may be expedient that it should be terminated. It is quite conceivable that the consumer had better deal direct with the importer or manufacturer, that a firm like Messrs. Shoolbred, with transactions so large that its members are really wholesale dealers is public benefit; but it is rather unfair to ask smaller men to do what they cannot do under penalty of being called extortioners. They are no more extortioners than seventy-acre farmers are brutes for not cultivating like farmers of a thousand acres. They cannot do it, if they try ever so. That may be a reason for buying them out, but it is not a reason for being bitter with them, because, like other classes who were useful once—Peers, and Bishops, and Kings, and the like,—they do not see their own uselessness, but still presume to exist. The idea that high charges are oppressive is as groundless as the tradesmen's plea that "people ought to live and let live," which, writes one worthy man, quite in a pathetic strain, "Englishmen seem to be forgetting." Why should retailers live, if retailers are not wanted? The simple point is whether the services of the small distributor are worth the price he asks for them, a price which he fixes for himself, but which nobody who does not like it is bound to pay.

We are inclined to think that, as a matter of fact, and a fact which, till the transition period is over, moderate men will regret, the function of the small distributor is pretty nearly over. Intercommunication is becoming too quick and too well organized for him. His real use was to distribute, and his real guarantee the inconvenience of applying to wholesale dealers at a distance, and use and inconvenience are alike disappearing. It is just as easy, with ten postal deliveries a day, to write to Messrs. Jamaica, Maurice, and Co. for a stone of sugar as to send round the corner for it, and it is delivered quite as quickly, at a lower price, and of a more unvarying evenness of quality. John Smith, retailer, cannot help that, any more than Jonathan Hodge, yeoman, can help his bad drainage; but still John Smith will have in some way to serve under Jamaica, Maurice, and Co., as Jonathan Hodge is beginning to do under the Squire. It is very hard for him, and the State loses the whole benefit not only of any original power he may have as master, but also of the extra energy proprietorship is sure to evolve; but still that is the price we pay for the civilization we are all agreed to promote, a civilization based upon the fact that twopence will buy a little more than two pennies will. By and bye we shall get to a better stage, when twenty little linen-drapers or grocers will see that in combination they can distribute on the same terms as one big linen-draper or grocer, and will combine to do so, and every man will be a master too; but we

of the personal superintendence so encouraging to servants when genially performed, and rendering slighted work impossible; none of that "seeing to things" herself, or doing the finer parts of the work with her own hands, which used to form part of a woman's unquestioned duty. She gives her orders, weighs out her supplies, then leaves the maids to do the best they know or the worst they will, according to the degree in which they are supplied with faculty or conscience. Many women boast that their housekeeping takes them perhaps an hour, perhaps half an hour, in the morning, and no more; and they think themselves clever and commendable in proportion to the small amount of time given to their largest family duty. This is all very well where the income is such as to secure first-class servants—professors of certain specialities of knowledge, and far in advance of the mistress; but how about the comfort of the house with this hasty general ship, when the maids are mere scrubs who would have to go through years of training before they were worth their salt? It may be very well too in large households governed by general system, and not by individual ruling; but where the service is scant and poor, it is a stupidly uncomfortable as well as a wasteful way of housekeeping. It is analogous to English cookery—a revolting poverty of result with flaring prodigality of means; all the pompous paraphernalia of tradespeople, and their carts, and their red-books for orders, with nothing worth the trouble of booking, and everything of less quantity and lower quality than might be if personal pains were taken, which is always the best economy practicable.

What is there in practical housekeeping less honourable than the ordinary work of middle-class gentlewomen? and why should women shrink from doing for utility, and for the general comfort of the family, what they would do at any time for vanity or idleness? No one need go into extremes, and wish our middle-class gentlewomen to become Cinderellas sitting among the kitchen ashes, Nausicaas washing linen, or Penelopes spending their lives in needlework only. But without undertaking anything unpleasant to her senses or degrading to her condition, a lady might do hundreds of things that are now left undone in a house altogether, or are given up to the coarse handling of servants, and domestic life would gain infinitely in consequence. What degradation, for instance, is there in cookery? and how much more home happiness would there not be if wives would take in hand that great cold mutton question! But women are both selfish and small on this point. Born for the most part with very feebly developed gustativeness, they effect to despise the stronger instinct in men, and think it low and sensual if they are expected to give any special attention to the meals of the man who provides the meat. This contempt for good living is one cause of the ignorance there is among them of how to secure good living. Those horrible traditions of "plain roast and boiled" cling about them as articles of culinary faith; and because they have reached no higher knowledge for themselves, they decide that no one else shall go beyond them. For one middle-class gentlewoman who understands anything about cookery, or who really cares for it as a scientific art or domestic necessity, there are ten thousand who do not; yet our mothers and grandmothers were not ashamed to be known as deft professors, and homes were happier in proportion to the respect paid to the stewpan and the stockpot. And cookery is more interesting now than it was then, because more advanced, more scientific, and with improved appliances; and, at the same time, it is of confessedly more importance. It may seem humiliating, to those who go in for spirit pure and simple, to speak of the condition of the soul as in any way determined by beef and cabbage; but it is so, nevertheless; the connexion between food and virtue, food and thought, being a very close one. And the sooner wives recognise this connexion the better for them and for their husbands. The clumsy savagery of a plain cook, or the vile messes of a fourth-rate confectioner, are absolute sins in a house where a woman has all her senses, and can, if she will, attend personally to the cooking. Many things pass for crimes which are really not so bad as this. But how seldom now do we find a house where the lady does look after the cooking, where clean hands and educated brains are put to active service for the good of others! The trouble would be too great in our fine-lady days, even if there was the requisite ability; but there is as little ability as there is energy, and the plain cook with her savagery, or the fourth-rate confectioner with his rancid pastry, have it all their own way, according to the election of economy or ostentation. If by chance one stumbles on a household where the woman does not disdain housewifely work, and especially the practical superintendence of the kitchen, there we may be sure we shall find cheerfulness and content. There seems to be something in the life of a practical housekeeper that answers to the needs of a woman's best nature, and that makes her pleasant and good-tempered. Perhaps it is the consciousness that she is doing her duty—of itself a wonderful sweetener of the nature; perhaps the greater amount of bodily exercise keeps the liver in good tone; whatever the cause, sure it is that the homes of the active housekeepers are more harmonious than those of the idle lookers on do often show forth. Yet the snobbish half of the middle-classes holds housewifely works as degrading, save in the trumpery pretentiousness of "giving orders." A woman may sit in a dirty drawing-room which the slipshod maid has not had time to clean, but she must not take a duster in her hands and polish the legs of the chairs; there is no disgrace in the dirt only in the duster. She may do fancy work of no earthly use, but she must not be caught making a gown. Indeed very few women could make one, and as few will do plain needlework. They will braid and embroider, "cut holes, and sew them up again," and spend any amount of time and money on beads and wools for messy draperies which no one wants; the end, being finery, sanctions the toil and refines it; but they will not do things of any practical use; or if they are compelled by the exigencies of circumstances, they think themselves petty martyrs, and badly used by the fates.

The whole scheme of woman's life at this present time is untenable and unfair. She wants to have all the pleasures and none of the disagreeables. Her husband goes to the City, and does monotonous and unpleasant work there; but his wife thinks herself in very evil case if asked to do monotonous house work at home. Yet she does nothing more elevating, or more advantageous. Novel-reading, fancy-work, visiting, letter-writing, sum up her ordinary occupations; and she considers these more to the point than practical housekeeping. In fact it becomes a serious question what women think themselves sent into the world for, what they hold themselves designed by God to be or to do. They grumble at having children, and at the toil and anxiety which a family entails; they think themselves degraded to the level of servants if they have to do any practical housework, what ever; they assert their equality with man, and express their envy of his life, yet show themselves incapable of learning the first lesson set to men, that of doing what they do not like to do. What, then, do they want? What do they hold themselves made for? Certainly some of the more benevolent sort carry their energies out of doors, and leave such prosaic matters as savoury dinners and fast shirt-buttons for committees and charities, where they get excitement and *hudor* together. Others give themselves up to what they call keeping up society, which means, being more at home in every person's house than their own; and some do a little weak art, and others a little feeble literature; but there are very few indeed who honestly buckle to the natural duties of their position, and who bear with the tedium of home work as men bear with the tedium of office work. The little royalty of home is the last place where a woman cares to shine, and the most uninteresting of all the domains she seeks to govern. Fancy a high-souled creature, capable of æsthetics, giving her mind to soup or the right proportion of chutnee for the curry! Fancy, too, a brilliant creature foregoing an evening's conversational glory abroad for the sake of a prosaic husband's more prosaic dinner. He comes home tired from work, and desperately in need of a good dinner as a restorative; but the plain cook gives him cold meat and pickles, or an abomination which she calls hash, and the brilliant creature, full of mind, thinks the desire for anything else rank sensuality. It seems a little hard, certainly, on the unhappy fellow who works at the mill for such a return; but women believe that men are made only to work at the mill that they may receive the grist accruing, and be kept in idleness and uselessness all their lives. They have no idea of lightening the labour of that mill-round by doing their own natural work cheerfully and diligently. They will do everything but what they ought to do; they will make themselves doctors, committee-women, printers, what not, but they won't learn cooking, and they won't keep their own houses. There never was a time when women were less the helpmates of men than they are at present; when there was such a wide division between the interests and the sympathies of the sexes in the endeavour, on the one side, to approximate their pursuits.

There is a great demand made now for more work for woman, and wider fields for her labour. We confess we should feel a deeper interest in the question if we saw more energy and conscience put into the work lying to her hand at home, and we hold that she ought to perform perfectly the duties instinctive to her sex before claiming those hitherto held remote from her natural condition. Much of this demand, too, springs from restlessness and dissatisfaction; little, if any, from higher aspirations or nobler unused energies. Indeed, the nobler the woman the more thoroughly she will do her own proper work, in the spirit of old George Herbert's well-worn line, and the less she will feel herself above her work. It is only the weak who cannot raise their circumstances to the level of their thoughts; only the poor who cannot enrich their deeds by their thoughts. That very much of this demand for more power of work comes from necessity and the absolute need of bread, we know; and that the demand will grow louder as marriage becomes scarcer, and there are more women left adrift in the world without the protection and help of men, we also know. But this belongs to another part of the subject. What we want to insist on now, is the pitiable ignorance and shiftless indolence of most middle-class housekeepers; and we would urge on woman the value of a better system of life at home, before laying claim to the discharge of extra-domestic duties abroad.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL EXILES.

(The Saturday Review, Feb. 15.)

THE Ninth Article of the new French Law upon the Press is an instance of the malignity with which a successful man looks back occasionally, in after life, on those whom he has supplanted. It might have been supposed that Napoleon III. could have afforded to forgive the exiled Royal families of France. They have not done him much harm since their expulsion. None of the younger members of either branch have borrowed money from their friends to go down to fly tame eagles at Strasbourg or Boulogne. There have been no conspiracies, except a harmless conspiracy in the Faubourg St. Germain not to dine with his Ministers, nor to go to his balls, nor to enjoy the golden finery of the Empire. There have been no risings, no foolish attempts to whip French provinces into an excitement which they do not feel. And if the Bourbonists and Orleanists have done nothing else, they have been prudently inert. To say that the "old parties" have learnt the final lesson which Bourbonists and Orleanists may perhaps one day have to learn from the teaching of events—that they have no hopes, or even that their friends are slow in watching over their interest, and keep up no anxious correspondence with local allies—would be to give them credit for virtues which only ideal characters possess; but, after all, such weaknesses as these are the excusable errors of exiles. Their hearts always flutter to the last. Whoever heard of a refugee or an exile that was not living on the eve of a revolution that would restore him to his country? Even the Poles, after the last Revolution, are still hopeful. They have always an intense faith that something must happen before long—a dreary creed which is the lasting consolation of the unfortunate in politics. The old parties in France, for example, have known for years and years on the best authority, that the Emperor was dying rapidly of a mortal disease which sixteen years ago must inevitably carry him off before another winter. Every mental preparation was made for his obsequies. But, though the Emperor has lived on has stoutly and as vigorously as if he had been a rich uncle, still the "old parties" have believed that every New Year must be "le commencement de la fin." All this naturally has gone on under the Napoleons, as it would have done under anybody else; but beyond this the Bourbonists or Orleanists have done him no harm. The extraordinary ferocity which, in return, Imperialists expend on "old parties" amounts almost to a mania. Exiles in future, who are banished from France, are never to write to the journals or periodicals. In case of contravention of this regulation, "a fine of from 1,000 francs to 5,000 francs is imposed on the editors and managers of the said journal or periodical."

The fear entertained, by the Second Empire, of the pressis aptly illustrated by this tyrannical provision. There are three penalties inflicted by the mild wisdom of Napoleon III. on the prominent members of the old parties—banishment confiscation, silence. In English eyes, the first may be a necessity, but the second was a cruelty, and the third is puerile. Do the French Emperor's Ministers, his Rouhers and his Baroches, positively believe that it is worth while to prevent, by the paltry fine of from 40*l.* to 150*l.*, a foreign prince or a foreign refugee signing a letter to a Paris journal with his name? It is not of course, a question of a great manifesto or proclamation, nor even of an article which could offend the susceptible patriotism of a French police officer. All these things can be punished by the law already. The argument offered in the Corps Legislatif by the Ministerial apologists of this Ninth Article, to the effect that persons must not be allowed to write in French papers who have given no hostages to the law, is inane. Under the new law, the hostages given to the law by publisher and proprietor are so enormous that—the Bill once passed—the Emperor may safely take the muzzle off every political epigrammatist, whether he lives in the Rue Rivoli or in Leicester Square. A system of self-acting checks has been devised, so powerful that even M. Provost-Paradol will probably be beaten by it. If the writer offends, ruin the printer. Let each *bon mot* cost the proprietor of the paper his means of livelihood. For every epigram confiscate, not the spirit and humour of the author, which is intangible, but the personal property of the individual whose capital is embarked in his literary enterprise. To conquer Galileo, prohibit telescopes and stop the manufacture of glass. This is the Imperial plan. This is, in effect, Charles Lamb's Chinese recipe for roasting pigs. Burn down the house about the pig, and the pig will be roasted to a turn. The system will succeed, however, and the Empire will be able to sigh a sigh of satisfaction at final freedom from even the most delicate inuendo.

But one thing is evident. Under such a system it is ridiculous to pretend to be anxious lest writers at home or abroad should not have given enough pledges to public order. They have been forced to give the best of all pledges, the pockets of their employers; and the Emperor's Ministers know it. The true reason, if France only could be told the truth, is that, absurd and comical as it appears, the Second Empire is sensitive to a fault about all that can possibly appeal to French imagination. It sees danger even in the whisper of a historic name. An old association, whether it be of the drawing-room or the barricade, makes it tremble like a leaf. The one thing needed is for France to connect no political or romantic idea with anything in the past except the first Empire. If there are tears, or fluttered sensibilities, they ought to be kept for St. Helena. The Imperial school wishes to train up the generation under it almost to forget the sound of any name or title that recalls a train of memory, or a romantic recollection of youth. We do not feel certain that the Empire is not right. Who knows the French nation except the one man who has conquered it in a single night? It was by dint of imaginative effect that Napoleon III. succeeded, and his advisers wish no one to work the charm except themselves. And yet the danger must be remote. The twenty years that have passed since 1848 have destroyed political illusions about dynasties, if they existed in France at all. The next time the French choose a new and amended form of government, it will be from political conviction, not from sentimental fancy; from a desire to have liberty at last, rather than to indulge themselves in crowning a mere name.

It is true that Napoleon III. himself suffered something under the reign of those whom he now seeks to silence. He was a prisoner, and spent a dreary time of it in his fortress in the North of France. Yet calm consideration might suggest to the captive of Ham that it was not till he had definitely assumed the part of a political disturber of the peace that those on the throne of France decided upon caging him. In favour of political imprisonments of the sort we have not much to say. They are not usually of any service to the party which inflicts them, while they raise the sufferer from the rank of a fanatic to that of a martyr. Louis Napoleon, however, had done too much to be able with justice to insinuate that he was the victim of a dynastic persecution. It was at the hands of the law that he really suffered, as indeed he admitted some years back, when he revisited as Emperor the spots where he had languished as a disappointed adventurer. To turn round on those into whose place he has risen by a bold nocturnal exploit, and to prescribe, as far as he can, their very name, is a poor piece of revenge. What it means is not exactly that the world can be held back from listening if the Court of Paris has anything to say that is worth hearing, be the subject Germany, or be it France. The intellect of the continent is fortunately, not tethered to the few square inches of stubble and weeds which Parisian political literature provides for it. There are plenty of German and Belgian papers which are stillfree, and which are acquiring daily over the intelligent part of town populations in France, the influence which the literary poverty of French journalism surrenders to alien pens. The Emperor cannot stop Europe thinking. All that it is possible for him to do is to keep French peasants from hearing that one Royal personage is a statesman, or that another is a learned scholar and man of science. We are a little astonished that the Second Empire is so nervous; that, like Macbeth, it is always seeing in every shadow Banquo's ghost, and other spectres of the past. Surely corruption in politics is too deeply seated in Paris to be so easily shaken, at least during the Emperor's own life. And it is the most surprising thing of all that Napoleon III. does not perceive that the real enemy with which his son will have to contend is a new, but this time, a sobered and chastened, Republic.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of* 25*th July* 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £8,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

			per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 11¼d.	do.
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
" 3 do.	.....	1s 11 1/8d.	do.
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 11d.	do.
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 10½d.	do.
" demand	.....	1s. 10¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 10¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.	.....		
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 10⅛d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 10½d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Moondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 11th March, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 *(one Million Sterling) in* 100,000 *Shares of* £10 *each.*

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

London Bankers —MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11⅛ per Rupee.

6	do.	1/11 3/8 "
4	do.	1/11 5/16 "
3	do.	1/11 1/4 "
2	do.	1/11 3/16 "
1	do.	1/11 1/8 "
On demand		
On Scotland		1/11 1/8 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

6	do.	4
12	do.	5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 18th March, 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

Established in Calcutta 1863, *and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of* 1862, 25*rd March* 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£464,100.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 30,000.

Head Office—London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Cooper Mackenzie & Innes Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOSWELL, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council of Bombay Government.
R. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINDERBANK, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives MONEY on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to	3 months' notice of withdrawal	3 per cent.
"	6 "	4 "
"	12 "	5 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th February 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, per *Munsoory*, from Maulmein, 10 PEGU PONYS, in good condition. Can be seen on board, or enquire at MESSRS. HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE, Dubash, New Victoria Building.

FOR SALE.—Two Locomotives, one manufactured at the Atlas Works, Manchester, and the other by Neilson, of Glasgow. Also duplicate Machinery for the same.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Moonshie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummum Street.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

CARRIAGE AND PAIR OF HORSES FOR SALE.

The property of a Gentleman about to proceed to England.

A first-class nearly new English-built light Landau, by J. Buchanan & Co., Glasgow, with a pair of fast trotting Bay Australian Horses, and a set of nearly new plated mounted Harness complete.

If there are tears, or fluttered sensibilities, they ought to be kept for St. Helena. The above to be seen on a day's previous notice to the undersigned.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate very handsome and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses on front, lamps and pole, by Laurie and Manner, expressly built to order for India.

A nearly new four-seated Open Carriage, with lamps and pole, by Windower.

The property of an Officer.

A nearly new high-wheeled Hansom Cab with Lamps.

ALSO,

A full size Miniature Brougham, by Edwin Kesterton, Longacre.

A nearly new and light Mail Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.

Ditto Ditto Buggy with Lamps by Ditto.

The above two Carriages are thoroughly repaired.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Sole, and Shafts, by "Jones," of Southampton.

1 Ditto very small self-driving Poney Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.

1 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving box.

1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.

1 Ditto Brougham ditto by E. Davis.

1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.

ALSO,

1 New and light Palkie office Shigram, with lamps and Shaft.

One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses on front.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.

One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Hood.

Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

One do. Waggonette by Barton & Son.

One Ditto Ditto full size Miniature with Do. by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

Three very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.

A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.

And also,

A few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Just unpacked.

A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Buggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentlemen's Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jamieson's and Jones' Harness Composition, Bradley's Plate Powder, Steel Pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, &c.

A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog-Carts.

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